WETLAND INVENTORY UPDATE YEAR 8 SYNTHESIS REPORT 2012



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Water Resources Division
Lummi Natural Resources Department
Lummi Indian Business Council

LUMMI NATION

WETLAND INVENTORY UPDATE YEAR 8 SYNTHESIS REPORT 2012

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 METHODS FOR WETLAND INVENTORY UPDATE	5
2.1 METHOD FOR WETLAND MAPPING/BOUNDARY DETERMINATION	5
2.2 METHOD FOR WETLAND RATING/CLASSIFICATION	7
2.3 METHOD FOR UPDATING THE LUMMI NATION GIS WETLAND INVENTORY/DATABASE	8
3.0 WETLAND INVENTORY UPDATE RESULTS	9
3.1 RESULTS OF WETLAND MAPPING AND BOUNDARY DETERMINATION DURING 2012	9
3.2 RESULTS OF WETLAND CLASSIFICATION	14
4.0 SUMMARY	15
5.0 REFERENCES	17

Appendix A – Individual Wetland Maps Appendix B – Wetland Rating Worksheets

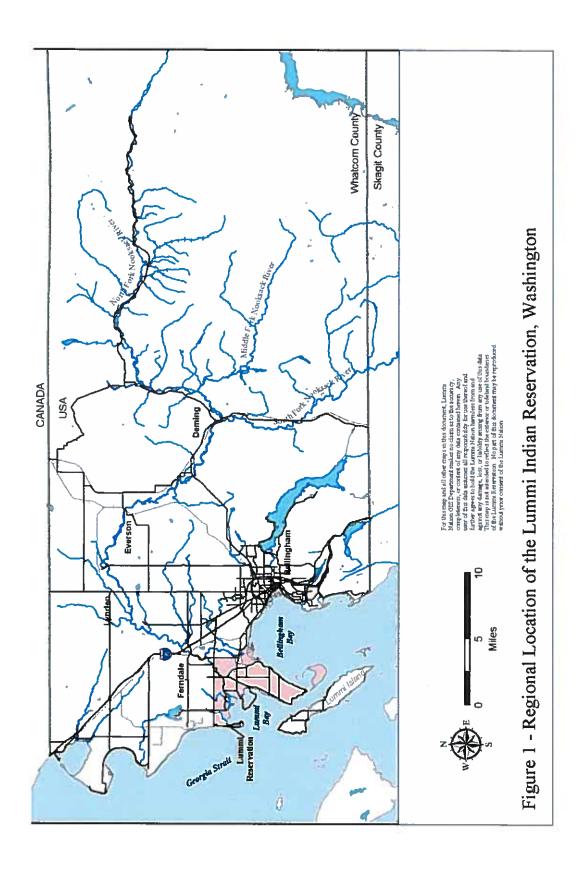
1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Lummi Indian Reservation (Reservation) is located along the western boundary of Whatcom County, Washington and includes the mouth of the Nooksack and Lummi Rivers (Figure 1). Both the Nooksack and Lummi River Watersheds are under environmental pressures from rapid regional growth. The Lummi Nation has also entered a period of rapid economic development under self-governance. Growth on and near the Reservation requires that the Nation's core environmental program prioritize the development of a regulatory infrastructure that is technically sound, legally defensible, and administratively efficient and allows for growth while protecting tribal resources and the Reservation environment. This regulatory infrastructure supports both the tribal goal and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) policy of tribal self governance and recognition of sovereignty.

Previous EPA and other funding sources have supported the Lummi Nation's assessment of priority water resource needs and the identification of unmet needs. Environmental planning intended to protect the Nation's water resources has included development of a Storm Water Management Program (Lummi Water Resource Division [LWRD] 1998a, LWRD 2011b), a Wellhead Protection Program (LWRD 1997, LWRD 1998b, LWRD 2011c), a Wetland Management Program (LWRD 2000), a Non-Point Source Management Program (LWRD 2001, LWRD 2002), and Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters of the Lummi Indian Reservation (LWRD 2008). These programs are components of a comprehensive water resources management program (CWRMP) being developed and implemented pursuant to Lummi Indian Business Council (LIBC) resolutions No. 90-88 and No. 92-43.

In January 2004, the Lummi Nation Water Resources Protection Code (Title 17 of the Lummi Code of Laws [LCL]) was adopted. Based on a Reservation-wide wetland inventory completed in 1999 (Harper 1999) and as described in Chapter 17.06 (Stream and Wetland Management) of LCL Title 17, different types of wetlands that vary in their quality and importance occur on the Reservation. In order to establish appropriate levels of protection, pursuant to LCL Chapter 17.06 the Reservation wetlands must be classified into one of four categories. Lummi Administrative Regulation (LAR) 17 LAR 06 identifies methodologies to evaluate Reservation wetlands.

Category 1 wetlands are considered critical value wetlands that have a high and irreplaceable level of importance for fisheries, Lummi culture, and/or water quality on the Reservation. Category 2 wetlands are wetlands that do not meet the Category 1 criteria but are high value wetlands that perform important ecological or hydrologic functions. Category 3 wetlands provide a moderate level of functions and are often less diverse. Category 4 wetlands have minimum habitat value and are suitable for restoration or enhancement efforts.



The purpose of the 1999 Reservation-wide wetland inventory was to identify wetland locations and to collect information on the characteristics and functions of the Reservation wetlands. The 1999 Reservation-wide wetland inventory (Harper 1999) relied largely on remotely sensed data (i.e., color and infra-red aerial photographs), generalized mapping (i.e., USDA soil survey), and limited field verification to identify wetland locations and sizes. In addition to identification and mapping, the 1999 inventory collected general wetland information including Cowardin classification (Cowardin et al. 1979), water source, and soil type. The Washington State Function Assessment Method (WFAM) was applied to 12 assessment units (AUs) in 9 selected wetlands on the Reservation. The 1999 inventory identified and mapped a total of 214 wetlands and wetland complexes on the Reservation (Figure 2). These wetland areas totaled 5,432 acres, or roughly 43 percent of the land area of the Reservation, excluding tidelands. Approximately 60 percent of these mapped wetland areas were located in the flood plains of the Lummi and Nooksack rivers.

Although the 1999 inventory represents an important planning tool and a significant improvement over the previously available information, which was largely from the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) (USFWS 1987), the 1999 inventory has proven to be too general for many planning efforts. The 1999 inventory either did not map some wetlands or generally shows larger wetland areas than are surveyed in the field or identified using Global Positioning System (GPS) technology.

The inventory update effort is focused on refining the spatial resolution of wetland mapping, performing function assessments, and classifying the wetlands into the regulatory categories identified in Title 17. The wetland inventory update is intended to support efforts to protect these wetland resources and the important ecological, hydrological, and water quality protection functions they provide. Because of the large number of wetland areas on the Reservation, the effort to refine the spatial resolution of the wetland mapping, to perform function assessments, and to classify the Reservation wetlands was projected to require several years to complete.

Year 1 of the wetland inventory update effort was 2005. During the planning stages for this update effort, it was estimated that approximately 70 wetlands could be evaluated during one year (approximately three days per wetland). This estimate proved to be overly optimistic due to a number of factors including property access issues and the remoteness and size of some of the wetlands. There were also seasonal considerations including long periods of flooding, frozen ground, and snow that limited and/or prevented wetland boundary determination during portions of the winter season. During the summer season, mapping forested wetland areas is problematic because GPS satellite signals are often difficult to obtain through the dense tree canopy.

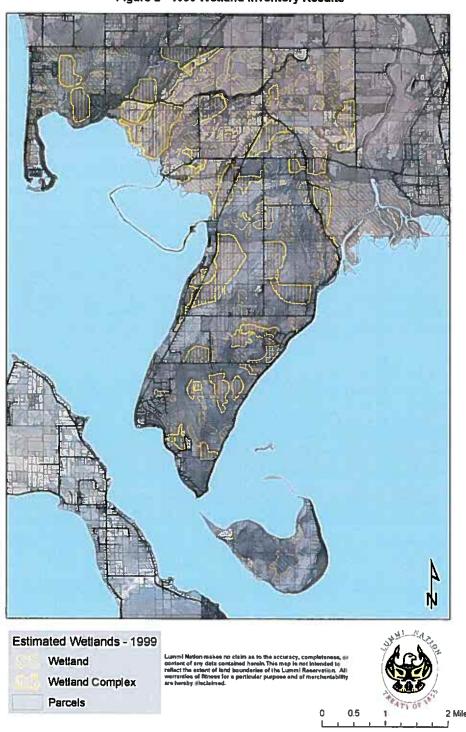


Figure 2 - 1999 Wetland Inventory Results

As described in more detail below, a wetland-consulting firm was contracted following Year 3 of the update effort to provide an independent program evaluation and quality assurance/quality control review. As a result of this evaluation and review, the functional assessment element of the wetland inventory update effort was deemphasized during Year 4. Since that time, functional assessments are deferred for wetlands until a development activity is imminent and the assessment is needed to determine appropriate mitigation measures for any unavoidable wetland impacts.

As a result of the independent program evaluation and review, starting in Year 4 (2008) the inventory update consists of conducting a site visit(s), performing a detailed reconnaissance-level delineation, using a mapping grade GPS unit to map the approximate location of the identified wetland boundaries, collecting representative data samples in wetland and upland locations, and classifying the wetlands into one of the four Lummi wetland categories.

This report summarizes the results of Year 8 of this inventory update effort. The results from Year 1 through Year 7 of the update effort are summarized in similar synthesis reports (LWRD 2005, LWRD 2006, LWRD 2007, LWRD 2009, LWRD 2010, LWRD 2011, and LWRD 2012). In total, 24 wetlands are identified as part of this Year 8 effort. When combined with the 217 wetlands identified during Year 1 through Year 7 of the inventory update, a total of 241 wetlands have been evaluated as part of the inventory update effort. This total is more than the 214 wetlands identified on the Reservation during the 1999 inventory. As described in more detail below, the increase in the number of wetlands is due to the more detailed fieldwork which resulted in the identification of additional wetlands and splitting of previous wetland polygons into more accurate smaller polygons. To date, the area covered in the inventory update is slightly less than 50 percent of the Reservation land (not including tidelands).

2.0 METHODS FOR WETLAND INVENTORY UPDATE

The methods used to update and refine the spatial resolution of the 1999 inventory are described below. Lummi Water Resources Division staff and consulting firms hired by the Lummi Planning Department, the Lummi Housing Authority, the Lummi Tribal Sewer and Water District, or the Lummi Natural Resources Department collected and interpreted the field data summarized in this Year 8 wetland inventory update report.

Three interrelated methods were used to update and refine the 1999 inventory. The different methods were used for wetland mapping/boundary determination, wetland rating/classification, and updating the Lummi Nation GIS wetland inventory/database.

2.1 Method for Wetland Mapping/Boundary Determination

Properties evaluated during the current inventory year were chosen based on development applications and/or potential for development. Because of property access issues and the remoteness and size of some of the Reservation wetlands, it is not practical to undertake a geography-based approach (i.e., watershed by watershed).

Instead, the parcels evaluated during this inventory update were based on areas with a high probability of development, areas being considered for purchase, areas where field conditions were appropriate for obtaining an accurate wetland boundary for the season, parcels for which Lummi Land Use Permit Applications were submitted to the Lummi Planning Department, and/or parcels where a development project has recently or is currently occurring.

In several cases, the inventory update was completed only within the confines of a single parcel or portion of a parcel. Many of these parcels were identified in the 1999 inventory as containing large wetlands or wetland complexes located over multiple contiguous parcels. Because acquiring landowner permission is time consuming. particularly for undivided parcels in trust status that may have in excess of 100 landowners, in many cases only a portion of the wetland was mapped. As a result, there are several wetlands and numerous fragments of wetlands that have been mapped by Lummi Water Resources Division staff during the last several years. Whenever possible, staff attempted to identify the wetland boundary to the limits of the parcel boundaries. These partial wetland areas are mapped and appear in Figure 3 and Figure 4. Completion of the updated wetland boundaries and classification/ratings has not yet been performed due to time constraints, adverse weather, and/or other reasons. These areas have been archived in the Lummi Nation Geographic Information System (GIS) so that work can continue on these wetlands and mapping, function assessments, and categorization can be finalized in the future as this wetland inventory update is completed.

Once a wetland from the 1999 inventory or a land parcel was selected for evaluation, the methodology used to reliably identify and map the wetland boundaries was as follows:

- Prior to conducting a field visit, available remotely sensed data including high resolution aerial photography collected during 2004, 2008, and 2010 (approximately 0.5 feet resolution) and high-resolution (approximately ±0.5 feet accuracy) topographic information acquired in 2005 using Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) technology were reviewed. Maps developed as part of the USDA soil survey for the area (USDA 1992) were also reviewed.
- 2. Information developed during the 1999 wetland inventory (if available), including watershed name and size, wetland size, Cowardin classes present, and USDA soil units in the vicinity were reviewed.
- 3. During the field visit(s), one of the following two methods for determining wetland boundaries was used:
 - <u>Delineation Level Method</u>. If development activities were planned that would potentially impact wetlands, or a jurisdictional determination of the wetland boundary was required, the wetland boundary was delineated in the field using the criteria and methodology from the *Corps of Engineers Wetland*

Delineation Manual (Environmental Laboratory, 1987) and in the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Western Mountains, Valleys, and Coast Region (COE 2010). The manuals require examination of three parameters: vegetation, soils, and hydrology. This methodology requires evidence of at least one positive wetland indicator for each of the three parameters (vegetation, soils, and hydrology) to make a positive wetland determination. The specified criteria are mandatory and must all be present under normal environmental conditions. This method was used for wetlands that were adjacent to and associated with a development permit. These wetlands were typically delineated and surveyed by a professional surveyor, and computer aided design (CAD) data were provided to be incorporated into the Lummi GIS Database.

 Reconnaissance Level Method. If development activities were not planned. a "reconnaissance-level" investigation was conducted to identify the approximate wetland boundary. Although the reconnaissance level investigation was conducted with reasonable accuracy, it is less exact than a boundary identification made during a more detailed "delineation" of the precise boundary. Much more time would be required if a formal delineation and jurisdictional determination were made on all the wetlands due to additional data that would need to be acquired. For the reconnaissance level determinations, the same criteria was applied but in a less formal and detailed manner. The wetland boundaries were identified within approximately +/- 10 feet and were recorded using a handheld Trimble GeoXT GPS unit, and downloaded into the ArcMap10.1 GIS software program. The horizontal accuracy of the Trimble GeoXT GPS unit is ± 2 feet once the collected data are post-processed. In some cases, only a portion of the wetland edge was recorded using a GPS unit, and the rest of the wetland boundary estimated using a combination of other methods (e.g., aerial photography and LiDAR). In other cases, portions of the wetland boundaries were recorded using a combination of an on-the-ground reconnaissance, GPS data, soil mapping, LiDAR data, and recent aerial photography.

2.2 Method for Wetland Rating/Classification

Pursuant to the Lummi Water Resources Protection Code (LCL Title 17) and 17 LAR 06.030, the Washington State Department of Ecology's *Wetland Rating System for Western Washington – Revised* (Hruby, 2004) was used to classify all wetlands inventoried for this Year 8 effort.

The wetland classification system was designed to differentiate between wetlands based on their sensitivity to disturbance, their significance, their rarity, the ability to replace them, and the functions they provide. The classification system results in rating wetlands into one of the following four categories:

- Category 1 wetlands are those that represent a unique or rare wetland type, or are more sensitive to disturbance than most wetlands, or are relatively undisturbed and contain ecological attributes that are impossible to replace within a human lifetime, or provide a high level of functions (scores > 70 points).
- Category 2 wetlands are difficult, though not impossible to replace, and provide high levels of some functions (scores between 51 – 69 points). These wetlands occur more commonly than Category 1 wetlands, but still need a relatively high level of protection.
- Category 3 wetlands provide a moderate level of functions (scores between 30 50 points). They have been disturbed in some ways, and are often less diverse or more isolated from other natural resources in the landscape than Category 2 wetlands.
- Category 4 wetlands have the lowest levels of functions (scores less than 30 points) and are often heavily disturbed. These are wetlands are most likely to be successfully replaced, and in most cases, improved. These wetlands may provide some important ecological functions, and also need to be protected.

The categories are intended to be the basis for wetland protection and management to reduce further loss of their value as a resource. Some decisions that can be made based on the rating include the width of buffers needed to protect the wetland from adjacent development, the mitigation ratios needed to compensate for impacts to the wetland, and permitted uses in the wetland. The wetland categorization or rating is the basis for determining the size of wetland buffers on the Reservation (LCL Title 17).

As a component of the rating process, a classification key was used to determine whether the wetland was riverine, depressional, slope, lake-fringe, tidal fringe, or tidal flats according to the hydrogeomorphic (HGM) classification system.

2.3 Method for Updating the Lummi Nation GIS Wetland Inventory/Database

As described in Section 2.1, the updated wetland boundaries were recorded by either a land survey or by using a mapping-grade Trimble GeoXT GPS unit. All information was entered into ArcMap10.1 GIS software. Once entered into the GIS, any newly identified wetland areas were assigned an identification number corresponding to the update year. A new numbering system, started in Year 7, replaced the old numbering system that was started in 1999 and was based on the Public Land Survey System (Township, Range, and Section). The current numbering system is intended to avoid numbering problems inherent in the old system related to splitting, lumping, and adjusting boundaries previously identified in 1999. Other data that were entered into the GIS database for new wetlands included wetland area in acres and hectares, comments about location or other unique features of the wetland, wetland rating/classification, HGM classification, Cowardin classification, the date the wetland was mapped, and watershed name.

3.0 WETLAND INVENTORY UPDATE RESULTS

The Year 8 results are summarized below. Detailed field forms for the wetland areas are maintained on file at the Lummi Water Resources Division office. An example of the documentation is included as Appendix B.

3.1 Results of Wetland Mapping and Boundary Determination During 2012

A total of 24 wetland areas were identified on the Lummi Reservation in the Year 8 wetland inventory update effort (Figure 3). Detailed maps of each of these wetland areas are presented in Appendix A.

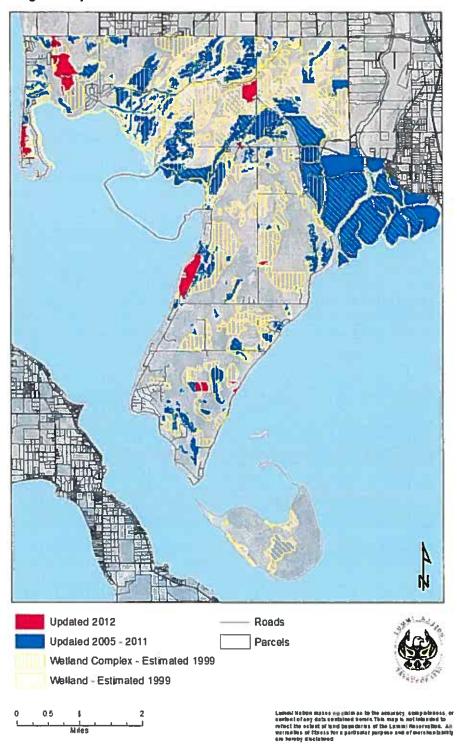


Figure 3 - Updated Wetland Boundaries and Estimated Wetland Locations

Lummi Water Resources Division Wetland Inventory Update Year 8 (2012) Synthesis Report As summarized in Table 1, a total of approximately 224 acres of wetlands were mapped as part of the Year 8 update. A comparison of the wetland acreage mapped during the first seven years of this update effort is also summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Comparison of Wetland Areas Evaluated by Program Year

Year	Number of Wetlands Evaluated	Evaluated Wetland Area (acres)	
1 (2005)	36	1,413	
2 (2006)	41	581	
3 (2007)	20	380	
4 (2008)	14	20	
5 (2009)	48	127	
6 (2010)	8	203	
7 (2011)	50	269	
8 (2012)	24	224	
Total	241	3,217	

The annual variations in the reported acreage of mapped wetlands are due to a number of factors including:

- The Year 1 Report summarized work that occurred over a period of almost 3 years.
- The Year 2 Report summarized work that occurred over a 1-year period.
- The Year 3 Report summarized work that occurred over a 9-month period with a reduced work week as the Water Resources Planner II worked only 32 hours a week starting in June 2006.
- The Year 4 Report summarizes work that occurred over an 11-month period that
 included a Quality Assurance/Quality Control effort with ESA Adolfson, a reverification of some wetland boundaries by Douglass Consulting, and the
 reorganization of the Lummi Natural Resources Water Resources Division. This
 reorganization eliminated the Water Resources Planner II position and created a
 Water Resources Planner I position. The staff transition included an investment
 in formal training and practical/field applications with various wetland scientists,
 which reduced the amount of time available to advance the wetland inventory
 update effort.
- The Year 5 Report summarizes work that occurred over a 1-year period including work completed in conjunction with wetland contractors hired by the Lummi Planning Department, Lummi Housing Authority, or the Lummi Tribal Sewer and Water District.
- The Year 6 Report summarizes work that occurred over a 1-year period including work completed in conjunction with wetland contractors hired by the Lummi Planning Department, Lummi Housing Authority, or the Lummi Tribal Sewer and Water District. Although fewer wetlands were evaluated during Year 6 compared

- to previous years, the acreage/area of the evaluated wetlands was greater than the wetland area evaluated during Year 4 and Year 5 combined.
- The Year 7 Report includes work that occurred over a period of several years.
 Thirty of the wetlands were updated in prior years but had not yet been formally incorporated into the inventory update. Twenty of the wetlands were original work done by a combination of LIBC staff and wetland consultants hired by the Lummi Planning Department, Lummi Housing Authority, and/or Lummi Natural Resources Department.
- The Year 8 Report summarizes work that occurred over a 1-year period including work completed in conjunction with wetland consultants hired by the Lummi Planning Department, Lummi Housing Authority, and/or Lummi Natural Resources Department.

Table 2 lists the 24 wetlands identified in the Year 8 wetland inventory update effort and their acreage. The identified wetlands are shown in Figure 3 and in higher resolution mapping included in Appendix A. Table 2 also compares the wetland acreage as determined during the Year 8 update and the wetland acreage from the 1999 inventory results. Eighteen (18) of the wetlands identified in Year 8 were not identified in the 1999 inventory, or the location or extent was not similar enough to the 1999 polygon to compare. Although the inventory update has only reviewed approximately 50 percent of the Reservation land, to date the wetland inventory update (Years 1 through 8) has identified a total of 125 wetland areas (296.40 acres) that were not identified in the 1999 inventory. Because the size of the inventoried wetlands have been more accurately determined as part of the update, in some cases the acreage has increased and in other cases the wetland acreage has decreased.

Table 2 - Wetland Size Comparison Results

Wetland ID Number	Watershed Identification	1999 Inventory Wetland Size (Acres)	Inventory Update Wetland Size (Acres)	Difference in Wetland Size (Acres)
2012-01	H, I	46	54.38	+8.38
2012-02	Н	0,	1.43	0
2012-03	K	0 ²	35.43	0
2012-04	R	0 ²	9.52	0
2012-05	Q	80*	58.04	·2.42°
2012-06	Q	0,	0.50	0
2012-07	Q	80*	19.54	·2.42°
2012-08	Q	0,	0.95	0
2012-09		0²	2.49	0
2012-10		0²	0.14	0
2012-11	E	0 ₁	0.03	0
2012-12	E	0 ²	1.39	0
2012-13	E	0,	0.08	0
2012-14	E	0,	0.06	0
2012-15	E	0,	0.76	0
2012-16	E	0,	0.02	0
2012-17	D	18	6.18	-11.82
2012-18	D	3.87	8.17	+4.3
2012-19	R	13.27	23.75	+10.48
2012-20	С	0,	0.15	0
2012-21	K	0,	0.25	0
2012-22	K	0,	0.65	0
2012-23	К	0,	0.01	0
2012-24	K	0,	0.20	0
	Total	161.14	224.12	+8.92

Notes:

'Wetlands not identified in the 1999 inventory.

'The location and/or extent of the 2012 wetland is not similar enough to the 1999 polygon to compare.

'20 t2-05 and 2012-07 together replace 80 acres of wetland identified in the 1999 inventory. Together the two wetlands are 77.58 acres so there is a net decrease in 2.42 acres when compared to the 1999 size.

3.2 Results of Wetland Classification

Pursuant to 17 LAR 06.030, the *Washington State Wetland Rating System for Western Washington* (Hruby 2004) was applied to the 24 wetland areas evaluated in 2012. Table 4 presents a summary of the wetland rating and classification for wetlands evaluated during Year 8.

Table 4 - Wetland Rating and HGM Classification

Table 4 – Wetland Rat Wetland ID Number	Watershed Identification	Wetland Rating	HGM Class
2012-01	H. I	III	Depressional
2012-02	н	III	Depressional
2012-03	K	III	Depressional
2012-04	R	III	Depressional
2012-05	Q	III	Depressional
2012-06	Q	III	Depressional
2012-07	Q	III	Depressional
2012-08	Q	III	Depressional
2012-09	ı	II	Depressional
2012-10	1	III	Depressional
2012-11	E	III	Depressional
2012-12	E	II	Depressional
2012-13	E	III	Depressional
2012-14	E	III	Depressional
2012-15	E	III	Depressional
2012-16	E	III	Depressional
2012-17	D	III	Depressional
2012-18	D	11	Depressional
2012-19	R	III	Depressional
2012-20	С	III	Depressional
2012-21	K	III	Depressional
2012-22	K	IV	Depressional
2012-23	K	III	Depressional
2012-24	K	11	Depressional

Of the wetlands evaluated during Year 8, no wetlands were rated as Category 1, four wetlands were rated as Category 2, 19 were rated as Category 3 wetlands, and one wetland was rated as Category 4.

4.0 SUMMARY

Accurate information on wetland locations, extent, wetland category, and wetland functions is needed to effectively manage Reservation wetlands pursuant to the Lummi Nation Water Resources Protection Code (LCL Title 17) and associated Lummi Administrative Regulations. Although the 1999 inventory represents an important planning tool and a significant improvement over the previously available information, it has proven to be too general for many planning efforts. Refining the spatial resolution of the wetland mapping and classifying the wetlands into the regulatory categories identified in Title 17 is intended to support efforts to protect these wetland resources and the important ecological, hydrological, and water quality protection functions that they provide. Because of the large number of wetland areas on the Reservation, the effort to refine the spatial resolution of the wetland mapping and to classify the Reservation wetlands is projected to require several years to complete. This report summarizes the results of Year 8 of this inventory update effort.

The overall result of the inventory update effort will be a more accurate GIS data layer and an associated database that contains the Category and other summary information about each wetland on the Reservation. Hard copies of field notes (e.g., wetland rating worksheets, data, location maps) are maintained in binders in the Lummi Water Resources Division office. Until the update effort is completed, the GIS data layer and associated database will be a work in progress. The current version of the Lummi Reservation Wetland Map is shown in Figure 4. Figure 4 shows the information in Figure 3 except that the 1999 wetland locations were removed where more accurate information was available from the Year 1 through Year 8 inventory updates. Figure 4 is intended to reflect the best available information on Reservation wetlands to date. Based on the changes to the spatial locations and the utility of the collected information on wetland function and category, the inventory update is recommended to continue until it is completed.

As described previously, Year 8 of this inventory update resulted in revising the locations and extent of 24 wetland areas and classifying the wetlands into one of four categories. At the end of Year 8 of this update effort, a total of 241 wetland areas were evaluated, encompassing approximately 50 percent of the Reservation land (not including tidelands). A total of 214 wetland areas were identified as part of the 1999 Reservation-wide inventory. However many of the wetlands reported in the inventory update were either not identified in the 1999 inventory or are portions of larger wetland areas identified during the 1999 inventory.

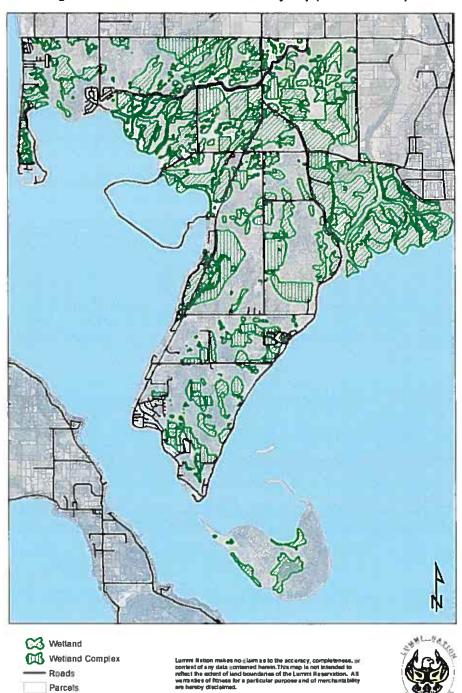


Figure 4 - Best Available Wetland Inventory Map (December 2012)



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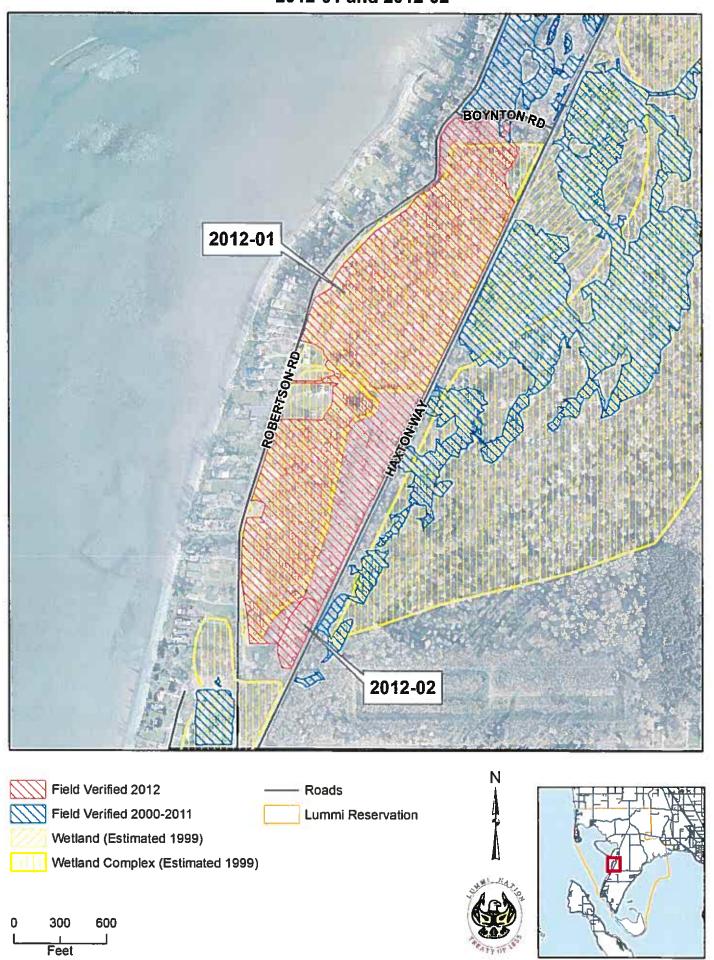
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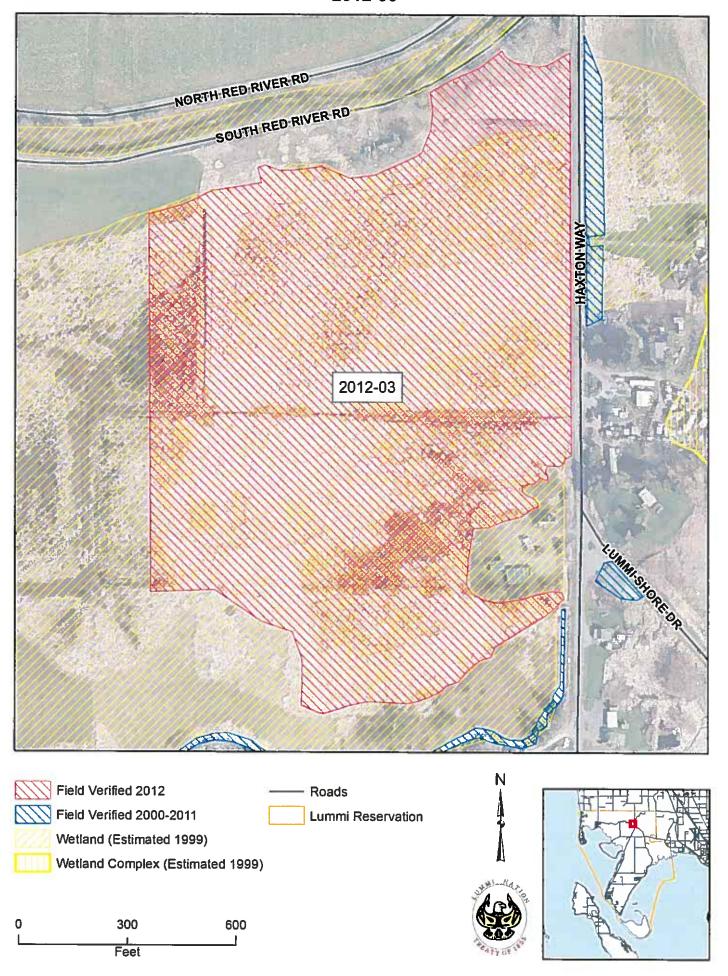
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APPENDIX A - INDIVIDUAL WETLAND MAPS

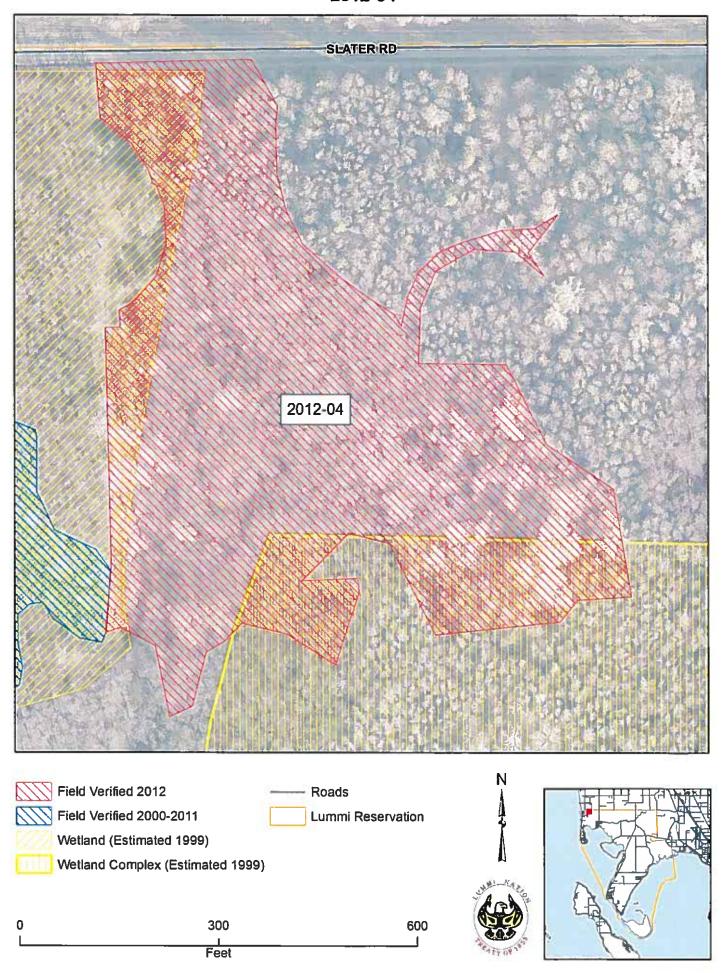
2012-01 and 2012-02



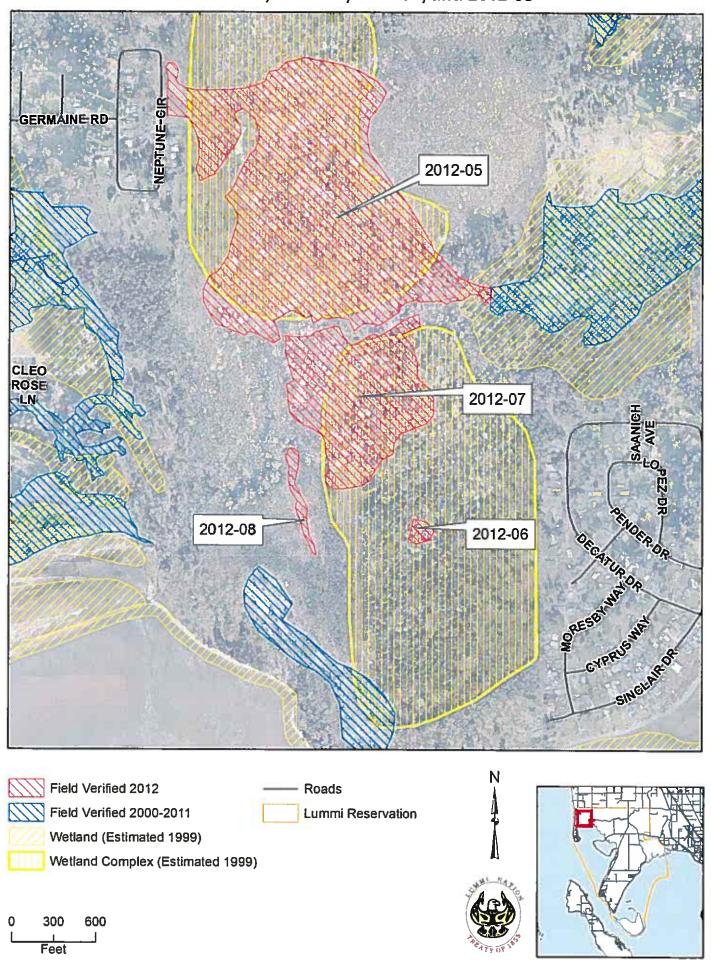
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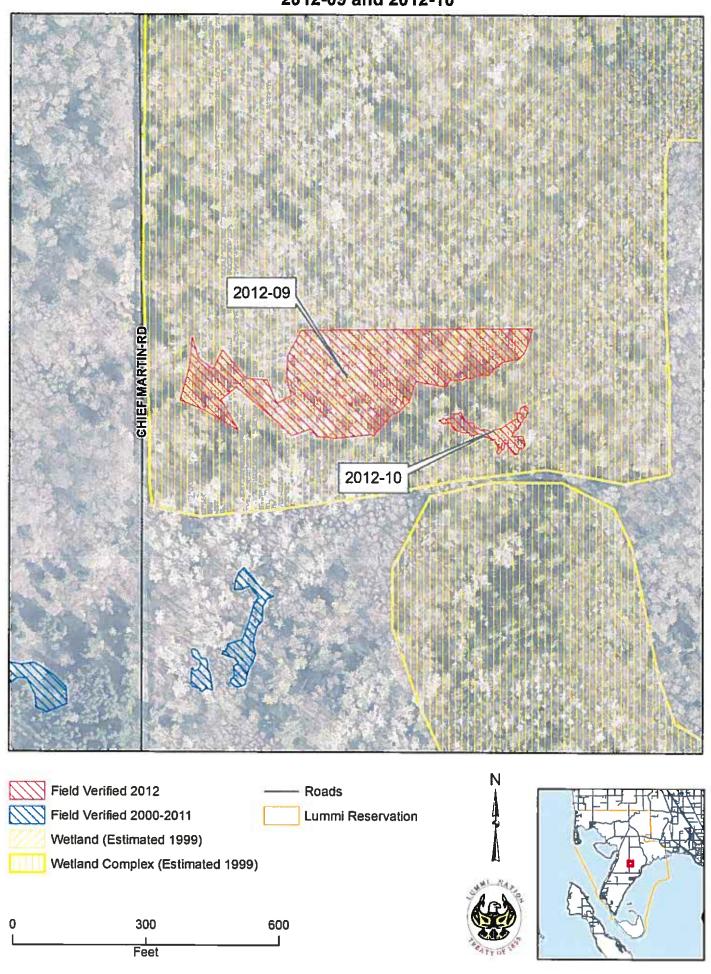
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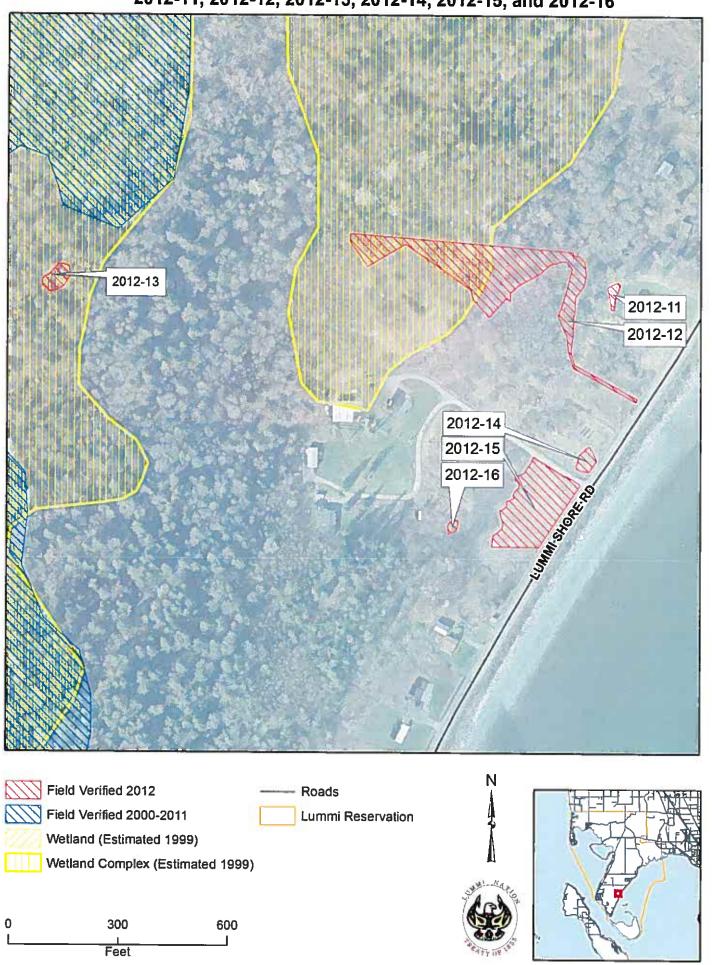
2012-05, 2012-06, 2012-07, and 2012-08



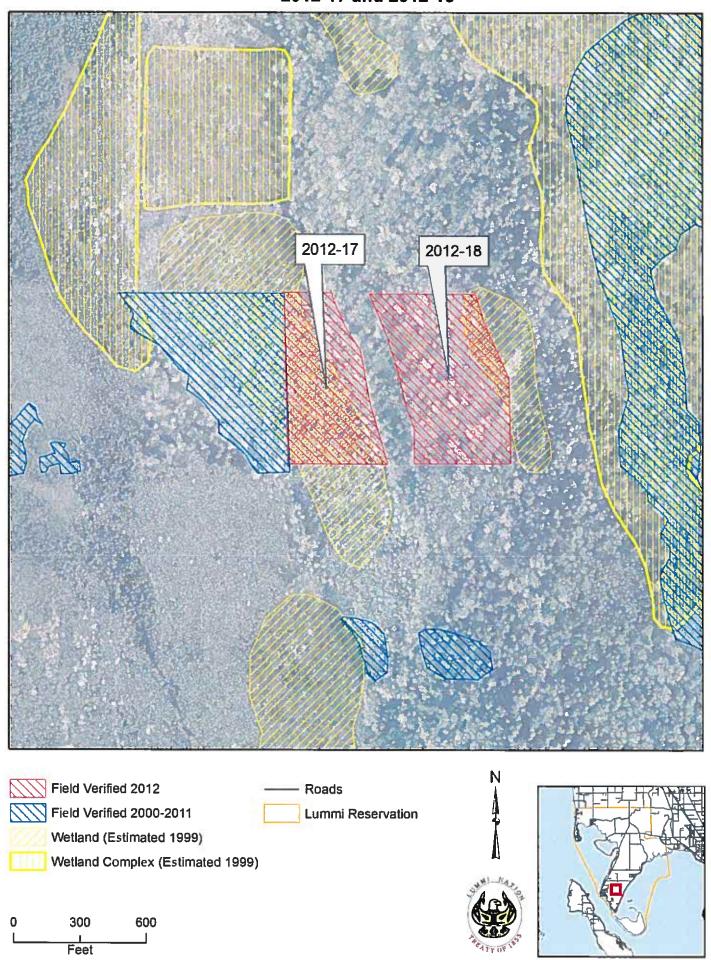
2012-09 and 2012-10



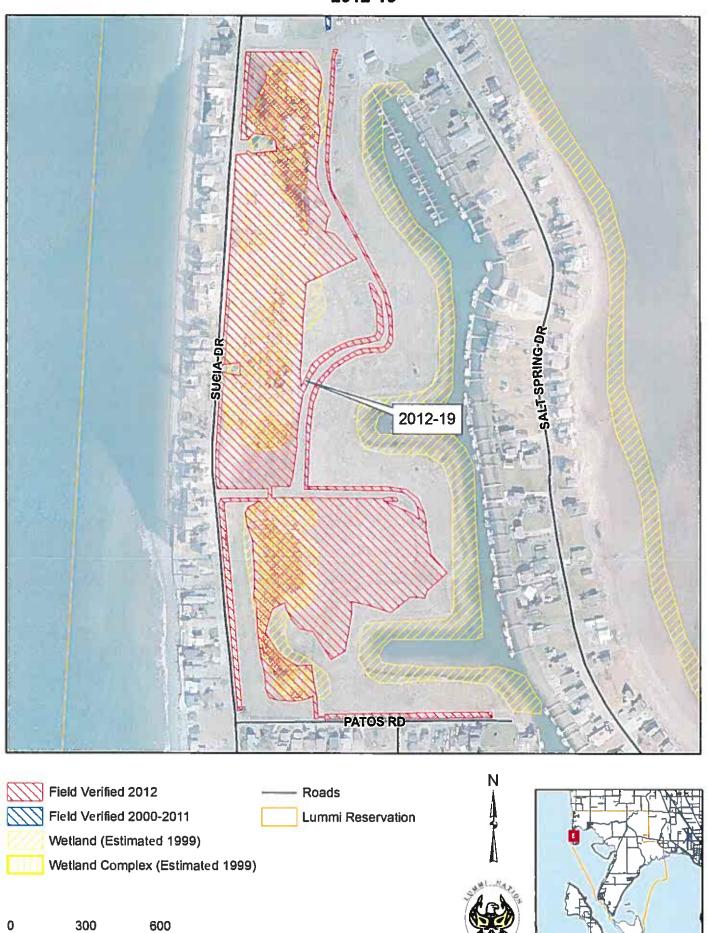
2012-11, 2012-12, 2012-13, 2012-14, 2012-15, and 2012-16



2012-17 and 2012-18

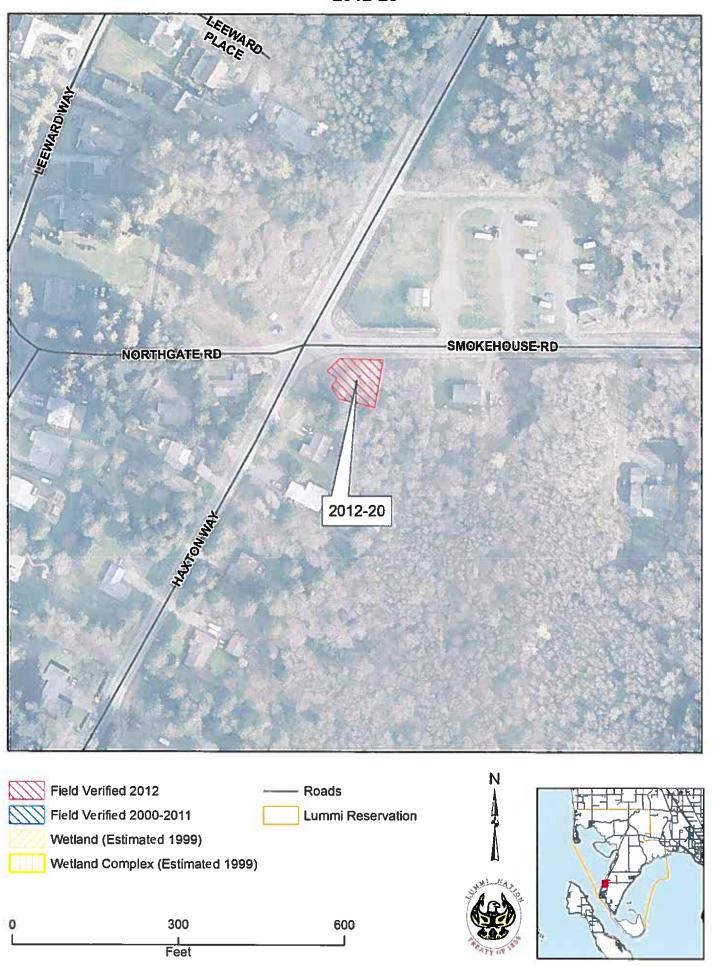


2012-19

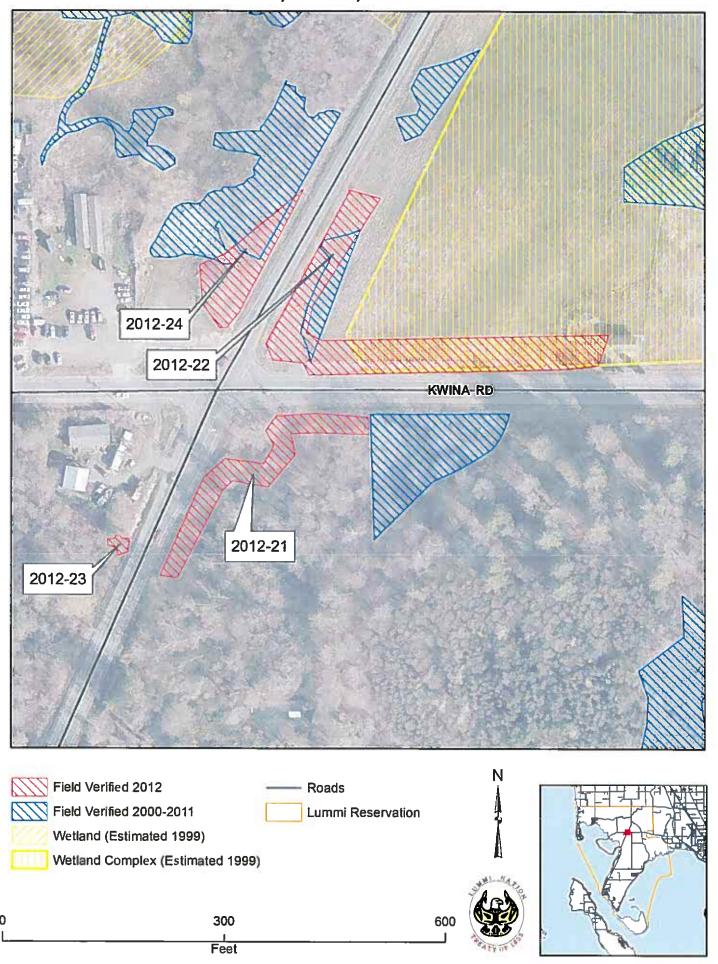


Feet

2012-20



2012-21, 2012-22, 2012-23 and 2012-24



APPENDIX B - SAMPLE OF WETLAND RATING WORKSHEETS

Wetland Rating Field Data Form- Western Washington				
Background Information: Lummi Nation Inventory, Wetland 2012-3 Name of Rater: Bodtke, Burns Affiliation: NW Ecological Date of site visit: 1/31/2012 Name of Wetland (if known): 2012-3 Government Jurisdiction of Wetland: Lummi Nation, Army Corps of Engineers, EPA Location (attach map with outline of wetland to rating form): 1/4 Section: Section: 1 & 12 Township:38N				
Range:	1E	, <u></u>		
SUMMARY OF RATING Category based on FUNCTIONS provided by wetland:				
Category I = Score >70 Category II = Score 51-69 Category III = Score 30-50 Category IV = Score < 30	Score for Water Quality Functions 22 Score for Hydrologic Functions 16 Score for Habitat Functions 11 TOTAL score for Functions 49		ctions 16 ctions 11	
		CTERISTICS of wetla	nd	
I II Does not apply Final Category (choose the "highest" category from above)				
Check the appropriate type and class of wetland being rated.				
WETLAND TYPE		WETLAND CLAS	S	
Estuarine		Depressional	\boxtimes	
Natural Heritage Wetland	d 🗌	Riverine		
Bog		Lake-fringe		
Mature Forest		Slope		
Old Growth Forest		Flats		
Coastal Lagoon		Freshwater Tidal		
None of the Above				

Wetland: 2012-2

Does the wetland being rated meet any of the criteria below?

If the answer to any of the questions below is YES than the wetland will need to be protected according to the regulations regarding the special characteristics found in the wetland.

Check List for Wetlands That Need Special Protection, and That Are Not Included in the Rating	YES	NO
SP1. Has the wetland been documented as a habitat for any Federally listed		
Threatened or Endangered animal or plant species (T/E species)?		
For the purposes of this rating system, "documented" means the		
wetland is on the appropriate state or federal database.		
Assumed possible fish presence and connection t the Red River,		
however further investigation would be necessary to confirm - which		
wasn't done during this survey work.		
SP2. Has the wetland been documented as habitat for any State listed Threatened or		
Endangered animal species?	▎┕┘ऻ	
For the purpose of this rating system, "documented" means the		
wetland is on the appropriate state database.		
Assumed possible fish presence and connection t the Red River,	į	
however further investigation would be necessary to confirm - which	ĺ	
wasn't done during this survey work.	l i	
SP3. Does the wetland contain individuals of Priority species listed by the WDFW		
for the state?		
SP4. Does the wetland have a local significance in addition to its functions?		[2]
For example, the wetland has been identified in the Shoreline Master	[_]	
Program, the Critical Areas Ordinance, or in a local management plan		
as having special significance.		

DEPRESSIONAL AND	FLATS WETLANDS	Points
Water Quality	Functions –	<u> </u>
Indicators that wetland functions		
D1 Does the wetland unit have the potential to im		
D1.1 Characteristics of surface water which flows or		
Unit is a depression with no surface water leavi	ng it (no outlet) 3 pts	2
Unit has intermittently flowing, or highly const		
Unit has an un-constricted, or slightly constricted		1
Unit is a flat depression (Q.7), or in the Flats cla		
obvious natural outlet and/or outlet is a man-n	1	
(If ditch is not permanently flowing, treat unit as interm		
D1.2 The soil two inches below the surface (or duff		0
	YES 4 pts	
	NO 0 pts	
D1.3 Characteristics of persistent vegetation (emerg		5
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, vegetation in	•	
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, vegetation in		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, vegetation in		
Wetland has persistent, ungrazed, vegetation in		
D1.4 Characteristics of seasonal ponding or inundat This is the area of the wetland unit that is ponded j		4
during the year. Do not count the area that is perm		
condition five out of 10 years.	unientry pondeu. Estimate area as the average	
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of the	wetland 4 pts	
Area seasonally ponded is > ½ total area of the		
Area seasonally ponded is < 1/4 total area of the	•	i
Total for D1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	11
D2 Does the wetland unit have the opportunity to	Add the points in the boxes above	11
Answer YES if you know or believe there are p		
coming into the wetland that would otherwise		}
_	1. Note which of the following conditions provide the	
sources of pollutants, A unit may have pollutants		
would qualify as opportunity.	. , ,	Multiplier
		=
Grazing in the wetland or within 150 feet		
Untreated stormwater discharges to the wetland		2
Tilled fields or orchards within 150 feet of the w		
A stream or culvert discharges into wetland tha	t drains developed areas, residential areas,	
farmed fields, roads, or clear-cut logging		
Residential, urban areas, or golf courses are wit		
Wetland is fed by groundwater high in phospho	orus or nitrogen	
Other	NO =libritania 1	
YES = multiplier is 2	NO = multiplier is 1	
Total- Water Quality Functions	Multiply the score from D1 by D2	22
	Add the score to the table on page 1	

DEPRESSIONAL AND FL	ATS WETLANDS		Points
Hydrologic Fun	ections		
Indicators that wetland functions to reduce	flooding and stream degradation	ι.	
D3 Does the wetland unit have the potential to reduce	e flooding and erosion?		
D3.1 Characteristics of surface water flows out of the w	vetland unit:		_
Unit is a depression with no surface water leaving	(no outlet)	4 pts	2
Unit has an intermittently flowing, OR highly cons		2 pts	
Unit is flat depression (Q.7), or in the Flats class, w		10	
obvious natural outlet and/or outlet is a man-made di		1 pt	
(If ditch is not permanently flowing, treat unit as intermitte			
Unit has an un-constricted, or slightly constricted,	surface outlet (permanently flowing)	0 pts	
D3.2 Depth of Storage during wet periods			3
Estimate the height of ponding above the bottom of the		re froui	
the surface of permanent water or deepest part (if dry)			
Marks of ponding are 3 ft or more above the surface	e or bottom of outlet	7 pts	
The wetland is a headwater wetland		5 pts	
Marks of ponding between 2 ft to < 3 ft from the su		5 pts	
Marks are at least 0.5 ft to < 2 ft from the surface or		3 pts	
Unit is flat (yes to Q.2 or Q.7) but has small depres	sions on the surface that trap water	1 pt	
Marks of ponding less than 0.5 ft	41	0 pts	
D3.3 Contribution of wetland unit to storage in the wa			3
Estimate the ratio of: the area of upstream basin contr of the wetland unit itself.	witting surface water to the ivetiana, to	tne area	
The area of the basin is less than 10 times the area of	of the unit	Emto	
The area of the basin is 10 to 100 times the area of the basin is 10 times the		5 pts 3 pts	
The area of the basin is more than 100 times the area		0 pt	
Entire unit is in the FLATS class		5 pts	
Total for D3	Add the points in the boxes above		8
D4 Does the wetland unit have the opportunity to rec	duce flooding and erosion?		
Answer YES if the wetland is in a location in the	watershed where it provides flood st	torage,	
or reduction in water velocity; it helps protect do	wnstream property and aquatic reso	urces	
from flooding or excessive and/or erosive flows.			
Answer NO if the water coming into the wetland			
floodgate, tide gate, flap valve, reservoir, etc.; OF	-		Multiplier
water in the wetland is from groundwater in area	as where damaging groundwater flo	oding	=
does not occur.			_
Note which of the following indicators of opportunity			2
Wetland is in a headwater of a river or stream that			
Wetland drains to a river or stream that has floodi	~ .		
Wetland has no outlet and impounds surface runo	it water that might otherwise flow ir	ito a	
river or stream that has flooding problems			
Other YES = multiplier is 2	NO = multiplier is 1		
Total- Hydrologic Functions		h., D4	16
Total- Hydrologic runctions	Multiply the score from D3	•	10
	Add score to table on	page 1	

HABITAT FUNCTIONS					
	tions to provide important habit				
H1 Does the wetland unit have the potential to	provide habitat for many species?				
H1.1 Vegetation structure Check the types of vegetation classes present (a 1/4 acre or more than 10% of the area if unit is a 1/4 Aquatic bed Emergent plants Scrub/shrub- areas where shrubs have >30% Forested- areas where trees have >30% cover	smaller that 2.5 acres.	for each class is	1		
If the unit has a forested class, check if: Forested areas have three out of five strata (canony, sub-canony, shruhs, herbac	POLIS			
moss/ground-cover) that each cover 20% w		cous,			
Add the unuber of vegetation types that qualify. If yo					
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	4 or more structures	4 pts			
	3 structures	2 pts			
	2 structures	1 pt			
	1 structure				
H1.2 Hydroperiods	1 Structure	0 pts			
Check the types of water regimes (hydroperiods cover more than 10% of the wetland or ¼ acre		r regime has to	1		
Permanently flooded or inundated	4 or more present	3 pts			
Seasonally flooded or inundated	3 present	2 pts			
Occasionally flooded or inundated	2 present	1 pt			
Saturated only	1 present	0 pts			
Permanently flowing stream or river in, or a	•	- 7			
Seasonally flowing stream in, or adjacent to,	•				
Lake-fringe wetland		2 pts			
Freshwater tidal wetland		2 pts			
H1.3 Richness of Plant Species	·-		_		
Count the number of plant species in the way patches of the same species can be combined to You do not have to name the species. Do no include Eurasian Milfoil, reed canary	meet the size threshold)	,,	1		
Number of Species Counted:	, Brane, Farker recommended of carried				
>19 species		2 pts			
5-19 species		2 pts 1 pt			
S species					
List of species counted (not required):		0 pts			
not or opposed counted (not required).					
		I			
		!			
		l			
		l			

H1.4 Interspersion of Habitats	1
Decide from the diagrams below, whether interspersion between Cowardin vegetation classes	
(described in H1.1), or the classes and un-vegetated areas (can include open water or mudflats) is high, medium, low, or none.	
is fight, medium, low, of flore.	
None = 0 points Low = 1 point	
Moderate = 2 points	
9.5 4	
(Riparian braided channels)	
High = 3 points	
NOTE: If you have four or more classes or three vegetation classes and open water, the rating is	
always "high".	
H1.5 Special Habitat Features	44
Check the habitat features that are present in the wetland. The number of checks is the number of points	1
you put into the points column.	
Large, downed, woody debris within the wetland (>4 inches diameter and 6ft long)	
Standing snags in the wetland (diameter at bottom >4 inches)	
Undercut banks are present for at least 6.6ft (2m) and/or overhanging vegetation which extends	
at least 3.3ft (1m) over a stream for at least 33 ft (10m)	
Stable steep banks of fine material that might be used by beaver or muskrat for denning	
(>30degree slope) OR signs of recent beaver activity are present	
At least ¼ acre of thin-stemmed persistent vegetation or woody branches are present in area that are permanently or seasonally inundated (structures for egg-laying by amphibians)	
Invasive plants cover less than 25% of the wetland area in each stratum of plants	
H1. Total Score potential for providing habitat	
Add the scores in all H1 columns above	5

Comments:

H2. Does the wetland unit have the opportunity to provide habitat for many species?	Points
H2.1 Buffers Choose the description that best represents the condition of the bnffer of the wetland unit. The highest scoring criterion that applies to the wetland is to be used in the rating. See text for definition of "undisturbed." 100m (330ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water >95% circumference. No structures are within undisturbed part of buffer. (Relatively undisturbed also means no-grazing, no landscaping, no daily human use.) 5 pts 100m (330ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water >50% circumference. 4 pts 50m (170ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water >95% circumference. 4 pts 100m (330ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water >25% circumference. 3 pts 50m (170ft) of relatively undisturbed vegetated areas, rocky areas, or open water >50% circumference. 3 pts If the buffer does not meet any of the above criteria No paved areas (except paved trails) or buildings within 25m (80ft) of wetland >95% circumference. Light to moderate grazing, or lawns are OK. 2 pts No paved areas or buildings within 50m of wetland for >50% circumference. Light to moderate grazing, or lawns are OK. 2 pts Heavy grazing in the buffer. 1 pt Vegetated buffers are <2m wide (6.6ft) for more than 95% of the circumference (e.g. tilled fields, paving, basalt bedrock extend to edge of wetland). 0 pts	2
Buffer does not meet any of the criteria above. 1 pt H2.2 Corridors and Connections H2.2.1 Is the wetland part of a relatively undisturbed and unbroken vegetated corridor (either riparian or upland) that is at least 150ft wide, has at least 30% cover of shrubs, forest, or native undisturbed prairie, that connects to estuaries, other wetlands, or undisturbed uplands that are at least 250 acres in size? Dams in riparian corridors, heavily used gravel roads, and paved roads are considered breaks in the corridor. YES = 4 points (go to question H 2.3) NO = go to question H2.2.2 H2.2.2 Is the wetland part of a relatively undisturbed and unbroken vegetated corridor (either riparian or upland) that is at least 50ft wide, has at least 30% cover of shrubs or forest, and connects to estuaries, other wetlands, or undisturbed uplands that are at least 25 acres in size? OR a Lake-fringe wetland, if it does not have an undisturbed corridor as in the question above. YES = 2 points (go to question H2.3) NO = go to question H2.2.3. H2.2.3 Is the wetland: within five miles (8km) of a brackish or salt water estuary OR within three miles of a large field or pasture (>40 acres) OR within one mile of a lake greater than 20 acres?	1

H2	3 Near or adjacent to other priority habitats listed by WDFW (npdated Oct 2008)	Points
	Which of the following priority habitats are within 330ft (100m) of the wetland unit?	
	NOTE: the connections do not have to be relatively undisturbed.	0
	Aspen Stands: Pure or mixed stands of aspen greater than 0.4ha (1 acre).	
📖	Biodiversity Areas and Corridors: Areas of habitat that are relatively important to	
	various species of native fish and wildlife. (Full description in WDFW PHS report p. 152).	
$ \Box$	http://wdfw.wa.gov/publications/00165/wdfw00165.pdf	
ᆘ	Herbaceous Balds: Variable size patches of grass and forbs on shallow soils over bedrock.	
╽┕┙	Old-growth/ Mature Forests: Old growth west of Cascade crest- Stands of at least 2 tree	
	species, forming a multi-layered canopy with occasional small openings; with at least 20	
	trees/ha (8 trees/acre) which are >81 cm (32 in) dbh or > 200 yrs of age. Mature Forests-	
	Stands with average diameters exceeding 53 cm (21 in) dbh; crown cover may be less	
	than 100%; decay, decadence, numbers of snags, and quality of large downed material is	
$ \Box$	generally less than that found in old-growth; 80-200 yr old west of the Cascade crest. Oregon White Oak: Woodland stands of pure oak or oak/conifer associations where	
	canopy coverage of the oak component is important (full description in WDFW PHS report p. 158)	
$ \Box$	Riparian: The area adjacent to aquatic systems with flowing water that contains elements	
	of both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems which mutually influence each other.	
$ \Box$	Westside Prairies: Herbaceous, non-forested plant communities that can either take the]]
	form of a dry prairie or wet prairie (full description in WDFW PHS report p. 161).	
ΙП	Instream: The combination of physical, biological, and chemical processes and conditions	
	that interact to provide functional life history requirements for instream fish and wildlife	
	resources.	
ΙП	Nearshore: Relatively undisturbed nearshore habitats. These include Coastal Nearshore,	
	Open Coast Nearshore, and Puget Sound Nearshore (full description in WDFW PHS	
	report p. 167-169, and glossary in Appendix A).	
	Caves: A naturally occurring cavity, recess, void, or system of interconnected passages	
	under the earth in soils, rock, ice or other geological formations and is large enough to	
	contain a human.	
	Cliffs: Greater than 7.6 m (25ft) high and occurring below 5000ft.	
	Talus: Homogeneous areas of rock rubble ranging in average size from 0.15 to 2.0 m (0.5	
	to 6.5ft), composed as basalt, andesite, and/or sedimentary rock, including riprap slides	
_	and mine tailings. May be associated with cliffs.	
	Snags and Logs: Trees are considered snags if they are dead or dying and exhibit	
	sufficient decay characteristics to enable cavity excavation/ use by wildlife. Priority snags	
	have a DBH of >51 cm (20 in) in Western Washington and are >2M (6.5 ft) in height.	
	Priority logs are >30 cm (12 in) in diameter at the largest end and >6 m (20 ft) long.	
	If the wetland has 3 or more priority habitats 4 pts	
	2 priority habitats 3 pts	
	1 priority habitat 1 pt	
	no priority habitats 0 pts	

Wetland: 2012-2 Page 9

H2.4 Wetland Landscape (see p.85)	Point					
Choose the one description of the landscape around the wetland that best fits.						
There are at least three other wetlands within ½ mile, and the connections between them	3					
are relatively undisturbed (light grazing between wetlands OK, as is lake shore with						
some boating, but connections should NOT be bisected by paved roads, fill, field, or other						
development). 5 pts						
The wetland is Lake-fringe on a lake with little disturbance and there are three other lake-						
fringe wetlands within ½ mile. 5 pts						
There are at least three other wetlands with in ½ mile, BUT the connection between them						
is disturbed. 3 pts						
The wetland is Lake-fringe on a lake WITH disturbance and there are three other lake-						
fringe wetlands within ½ mile. 3 pts						
There is at least one other wetland within ½ mile. 2 pts						
There are no other wetlands within ½ mile. 0 pts						
H2. Total Score - opportunity to provide habitat						
Add the scores in all of the H2 columns above	6					
Total for H1	5					
Total Score for Habitat Functions-						
Add the points from the total H1 and H2 boxes	11					
Add the score to table on page 1						

Wetland: 2012-2 Page 10

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Western Mountain, Valley Coast Region

Project Site: 4523 Haxton Way	Project Site: 4523 Haxton Way City/County: Whatcom Sample Date: 1/31/12					1/31/12		
Applicant/Owner:								
Investigator: Analiese Burns & Michigan	Investigator: Analiese Burns & Michele Bodtke Section/Township/Range: Sec 1&12, T38N R1E WM							
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc): flo	odplain	Loca	al Rellef (cor	ncave, convex	, none) : none Subre	lon: LRR A		
Soil Map Unit Name: Eliza silt loam								
Are climatic/hydrologic conditions o	Are climatic/hydrologic conditions on the site typical of this time of year? Yes 🗵 No 🗌 (If no, explain in Remarks)							
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydi	rology 🔲 signifi	cantly distu	bed? /	Are "Normal C	Circumstances" present? Yes	⊠ No □		
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydro	ology 🔲 natura	ily problema	rtic? (if needed, ex	plain any answers in Remarks	.)		
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - A	ttach site mar	showing :	sampling p	oint location	ns, transects, important fe	atures, etc.		
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes 🛛 No [<u> </u>						
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes 🛛 No [_		i s th e	Sampled Area within a Wetian	d?		
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes No [\boxtimes			Yes 🗌 No 🛛			
Remarks: Upland. Positive India	cators for all thre	ee paramete	ers were not	observed at t	his location.			
VEGETATION								
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 9 meters)		Absolute % Cover	Indicator Status	Dominant Species?	Dominance Test worksheet			
			-		Number of Dominant Specie that are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	- 1 1		
-			-		that are obe, rhow, or tho.	(A)		
		Ì	-		Total number of dominant			
	Total Cover:	george caree all strate.				(AB)		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3	meters)	,			Percent of dominant species	3		
					that or OBL, FACW, FAC:	100		
						(A/AB)		
			-		Prevalence Index worksheet			
			-		OBL species:	x 1=		
			-		FACW species:	x 2=		
	Total Cover:				FAC species:	x 3=		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1 meter)					FACU species:	x 4=		
Phalaris aarundinacea		40	FACW		UPL species:	x 5=		
Trifoilum repens		15	FAC		Total: (A)	(B)		
Festuca rubra		20	FAC+		Prevalence Index = B/A =			
Agrostis sp.		15	FAC		Hydrophytic Vegetation India	ators:		
Festuca sp.		20	-		Dominance Test is > 50°	%		
Taraxcum officinale		TR	FACU		☐ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0)1		
	Total Cover:	110			Morphological Adaptatio			
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)				supporting data in Rem separate sheet)	arks or on a		
			-		Wetland Non-Vascular P	lants1		
			-		Problematic Hydrophytic			
			-		Indicators of hydric soll and we	-		
	Total Cover:				must be present.			
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum: 10		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	_				
Remarks: The majority of dominant s	species observe	d at this loca	ation were h	ydrophytic.	Hydrophytic Vegetatlo	n Present?		
					Yes ⊠ No			

Profile Description: (Describe	to the depth needed to docum	ant the indicator or confi-	one the expenses of traditions are t

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)										
Depth	Soil Col	or		Redox Features						
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Cold	or (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc2	Texture		Remarks
0-11	10 YR 3/1	_ 97	10	YR 3/3	3	С	RC	silt loam		
11-20+	2.5 Y 3/1	90	10	YR 4/4	10	С	RC	siit io		charcoal observed
						-	-			
						-	-			
						-	-			
						-	-			
						-	-			
						-	-			
¹Type: C=	concentration D	depletion	RM=re	duced matrix	x ² Locatio	on: PL=po	re lining R	C=root	chan	nei M=matrix
l	il indicators: (app									cators for Problematic Hydric Solls3:
Histos			T	Sandy R		u,				2 cm Muck (A10)
	Epidedon (A2)			Stripped	, ,	١				Red parent material (TF2)
	Histic (A3)			Loamy M				34.43	_	/ery shallow dark surface (TF12)
	gen Sulfide (A4)			Loamy Gi			cept with	(A I)		Other (Explain in Remarks)
	ed Below Dark S	urface (A1	۱,	Depleted	•	' '			п,	otiei (Explain in Remarks)
	Dark Surface (A1	•	· 1	Redox D	•	•				
=	Mucky Mineral (- 1	☐ Depleted					3ind	icators of hydrophytic vegetation and
	Gleyed Matrix (S	-		Redox D					weti	and hydrology must be present.
Sandy	dieyed Matrix (5	~1)		☐ yeany p	ehi essions	(FB)				
Restrictive	e Layer (if presen	it):								
٦	Гуре:						H	lydric S	oli Pre	esent? Yes 🛛 No 🗍
{	Depth (Inches):							-		
Remarks:	Soll observed at	this location	on did r	not meet NR	CS hydric so	oli indicati	ors. Area a	appears	to be	old fill material.
HYDROL	OGY									
	ydrology Indicato		ls suffi	clent)				•		Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)
Surfac	e Water (A1)	•		☐ Spar	sely Vegetai	ted Conca	ve Surfac	e (B8)		☐ Water-stained (B9) (MLRA
☐ High W	ater Table (A2)			☐ Wate	☐ Water-stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2,				1,2,4A, and 4B)	
☐ Satura	tion (A3)				4A and 4B)				☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)	
☐ Water	marks (B1)				Crust (B11)					Dry-season Water Table (C2)
☐ Sedim	ent Deposits (B2)		Aqua	Aquatic invertebrates (B13)				Saturation Visible on Aerial	
Drift D	eposits (B3)			☐ Hydro	ogen Sulfide	e Odor (C1	L)			Imagery (C9)
☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4) ☐ OxIdized Rhizo					zed Rhizosp	heres alo	ng living r	oots (C	3)	Geomorphic Position (D2)
☐ iron Deposits (B5) ☐ Presence of Redu					uced iron	(C4)			Shallow Aquitard (D3)	
Surfac	e Soli Cracks (B6	i)		☐ Rece	nt iron Red	uction in 1	filled Soils	(C6)		Front-heave Hummocks (D7)
☐ inunda	ition Visible on A	erial Image	ry (B7)		ted or Stres			R A)		FAC-neutral (D5)
				Other	r (Explain in	Remarks)			
Fleid Obse										
Surface W	ater Present?	Yes 🔲 1	No 🛛 I	Depth (Inche	es):					Wetiand Hydrology Present?
	le Present?	Yes 🔲 1	VO ⊠ 1	Depth (Inche	es):					
Saturation	Present?	Yes □ 1	No 🖾 I	Depth (inche	es):	finclude	capillary	fringe)		Yes □ No ☒

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

of wetland sample point,

Remarks: Positive indicators of wetland hydrology were not observed at this location, soil was dry to 20 *. Sample taken -20 feet east

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Western Mountain, Valley Coast Region

Project Site: 4523 Haxton Way	City/County: Whatcom Sample Date: 1/31/12					1/31/12	
Applicant/Owner:	_		5	State: WA Sample Point: 2012-3-1			
Investigator: Analiese Burns & Michele Bodtke Section/Township/Range: Sec 1&12, T38N R1E WM						VM	
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc): floodplain Local Relief (concave, convex, none) : none Subregion: LRR A							
Soil Map Unit Name: Eliza silt loam					NWI Classification:		
Are climatic/hydrologic conditions on t	he site typical	of this time	of year? Ye	s 🛛 No 🗌	(if no, explain in Remarks)		
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrole	ogy 🗌 signific	cantly distur	bed? A	re "Normal C	Circumstances" present? Yes	⊠ No □	
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydroid	gy 🔲 naturai	ily problema			plain any answers in Remarks		
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Atta	ach site map	showings					
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes 🛛 No [
	Yes 🛛 No [_		is the	Sampled Area within a Wetlan	d?	
	Yes 🛛 No [Yes 🛛 No 🗌		
Remarks: Wetland 2012-3. I east of topo break, probably edge of old		tors for all t	hree parame	eters were ob	served at this location. Samp	le taken just	
VEGETATION							
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 9 meters)		Absolute % Cover	Indicator Status	Dominant Species?	Dominance Test worksheet		
			-		Number of Dominant Specie that are OBL, FACW, or FAC:		
			-			1	
			_			(A)	
	· ·		-		Total number of dominant	1	
	Total Cover:				species across all strata:	(AB)	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3 m	eters)				Percent of dominant species	5 400	
			-		that or OBL, FACW, FAC:	100	
			-			(A/AB)	
			-		Prevalence Index worksheet	:	
			-		OBL species:	x 1=	
			-		FACW species:	x 2=	
	Total Cover:				FAC species:	x 3=	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1 meter)					FACU species:	x 4=	
Phalaris arundinacea		90	FACW	\boxtimes	UPL species:	x 5=	
Agrostis sp.		10	FAC		Total: (A)	(B)	
		:	-		Prevalence Index = B/A =		
			-	П	Hydrophytic Vegetation India	cators:	
			-		Dominance Test is > 50		
					☐ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0		
	Total Cover:	100			Morphological Adaptation		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)	,			supporting data in Rem		
	/		-		separate sheet)		
			-		Wetland Non-Vascular F		
	<u></u>		-		Problematic Hydrophytic	_	
	Total Cover:		-		Indicators of hydric soll and we must be present.	etiand hydrology	
% Bare Ground In Herb Stratum:	.otal oovel.						
Remarks: The majority of dominant sp	ecies observe	d at this loc	ation were h	ydrophytic.	Hydrophytic Vegetation	on Present?	
					Ves KV Ne		

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)													
Depth			Re	Redox Features									
(Inches)	Color (molst)	%	Col	or (molst)	%	Type1	Loc2	Texture		Remarks			
0-6	10 YR 3/1	93	7.5	5 YR 3/4	7	С	RC	silt loam					
6-20+	10 YR 5/1	70	10	YR 4/4	20	C	М	siit loam					
			7.5	5 YR 3/4	10	С	RC						
						-	-						
						-	-						
						-	-						
						-	-						
						-	-						
¹Type: C=concentration D=depietion RM=reduced matrix ²Location: PL=pore lining RC=root channel M=matrix													
									cators for Problematic Hydric Solis3:				
Histos	ol (A1)			Sandy R	edox (S5)] 2 cm Muck (A10)			
Histic	Epidedon (A2)			Stripped)			□ F	Red parent material (TF2)			
Black	Histic (A3)			Loamy N	lucky Mine	ral (F1) (e:	cept MLF	RA 1)		/ery shallow dark surface (TF12)			
☐ Hydro	gen Sulfide (A4)			Loamy G	leyed Matrix	(F2)			Ū	Other (Explain in Remarks)			
☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)													
☐ Thick	☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12) ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)												
☐ Sandy	Mucky Minerai (S1)		☐ Depleted	d Dark Surfa	ace (F7)				icators of hydrophytic vegetation and			
								weti	and hydrology must be present.				
Bastan de age													
Restrictive Layer (if present):													
							esent? Yes 🛛 No 🗌						
	Depth (inches):												
Remarks: Soil observed at this location met NRCS hydric soil Indicators. Area may be old fill material.													
HYDROL	OGY												
Wetiand I	Wetiand hydrology indicators:								Secondary Indicators (2 or more				
Primary indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)									required)				
Surfac	e Water (A1)			☐ Spar	sely Vegeta	ted Conca	ive Surfac	ce (B8)		☐ Water-stained (B9) (MLRA			
☐ High V	Vater Table (A2)				er-stained L	eaves (B9) (except	MLRA 1	, 2,	1,2,4A, and 4B)			
Satura	☑ Saturation (A3) 4A and 4B)								Drainage Patterns (B10)				
	□ Water marks (B1) □ Salt Crust (B11) □ Sediment Deposits (B2) □ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)									☐ Dry-season Water Table (C2)			
I —	ent Deposits (B2	2)		1 —		-	-			Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)			
☐ Drift Deposits (B3) ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)							Geomorphic Position (D2)						
Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Discrepance of Reduced Iran									Shallow Aquitard (D3)				
☐ Iron Deposits (B5) ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)								Front-heave Hummocks (D7)					
1 =	e Soil Cracks (Be		Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)					FAC-neutral (D5)					
☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) ☐ Stunted or Stresses Plants (D1) (LRR A) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)													
Field Observations:													
Surface Water Present? Yes No 🔀 Depth (Inches):													
Water Table Present? Yes ⊠ No ☐ Depth (Inches): 10"								Wetiand Hydrology Present?					
Saturation Present? Yes No Depth (inches): 7" (include capillary fringe)							Yes ⊠ No □						
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:													

Remarks: Positive indicators of wetland hydrology were observed at this location.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Western Mountain, Valley Coast Region

Project Site: 4523 Haxton Way / S. Red River Road	1	City/Co	ounty: Whatco	om Sample Date: 1/31/12					
Applicant/Owner:			State: WA	Sample Point: 2012-3-3					
Investigator: Analiese Burns & Michele Bodtke	n/Township/F	Range: Sec 1&12, T38N R1E WM							
Landform (hilisiope, terrace, etc): floodplain	cave, conve	x, none) : none Subregion: LRR A							
Soil Map Unit Name: Eliza sllt loam NWI Classification:									
Are climatic/hydrologic conditions on the site typical of this time of year? Yes ⊠ No □ (if no, explain in Remarks)									
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology signi	Are "Normal C	Circumstances" present? Yes 🛭	☑ No 🔲						
Are Vegetation [], Soll [], or Hydrology [] natur	ally problema	ntic? (if needed, ex	plain any answers in Remarks.)					
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.									
Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ⊠ No Hydric Soil Present? Yes □ No Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes □ No	\boxtimes		is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes ☐ No ☑						
Remarks: Upland. Positive indicators for all th	ree paramete	ers were not	observed at t	this location.					
VEGETATION									
Tree Stratum (Plot size: 9 meters)	Absolute % Cover	Indicator Status	Dominant Species?	Dominance Test worksheet					
		-		 Number of Dominant Species that are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 	^S 1				
		-			(A)				
		-		Total number of dominant	1				
Total Cover	:			species across all strata: (AB)					
Sapiling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 3 meters)		Percent of dominant species							
		-		that or OBL, FACW, FAC:	100				
		-			(A/AB)				
		-		Prevalence Index worksheet					
		-		OBL species:	x 1=				
		-		FACW species:	x 2=				
Total Cover	:			FAC species:	x 3=				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 1 meter)				x 4=					
Festuca aarundinacea	90	FAC-		UPL species:	x 5=				
Trifolium repens	10	FAC		Total: (A)	(B)				
	<u>.</u>	-		Prevalence Index ≈ B/A =					
		-		Hydrophytic Vegetation indic	ators:				
		-		☑ Dominance Test is > 509	6				
		-		Prevalence Index is ≤3.0	1				
Total Cover	: 100			Morphological Adaptations¹ (provide supporting data in Remarks or on a					
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)				supporting data in Remo	arks or on a				
		-		Wetland Non-Vascular Pi	ants1				
	-		Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹						
	-		Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology						
Total Cover: must be present. % Bare Ground In Herb Stratum:									
Remarks: The majority of dominant species observed	ed at this loc	ation were h	ydrophytic.	Hydrophytic Vegetatio	n Present?				
				Yes ⊠ No [

Sample Point: 2012-3-3

Profile Descriptions	(Describe to the depti	a needed to decrement.	the Indicator or confi	rm the absence of Indicators.)
FIVING DESCRIPTION.	IDESCRIBE TO THE REDU	i ilegueu io uni:umeili	ine munianor or izona	rm the absence of molicalors.

Depth	Soil Color		Redox Features								
(Inches)	Color (molst)	%	Color	r (molst)	%	Type ¹	Loc2	.oc² Textu		Remarks	
0-13	10 YR 3/2	100				-	-	sllt lo	am		
13-20+	105 YR 4/1	60	10 \	YR 4/4	40	С	RC	silt loam			
						-	-				
						-	-				
						-	-				
						-	-				
						-	-				
¹Type: C=concentration D=depletion RM=reduced matrix ²Location: PL=pore lining RC=root channel M=matrix											
Hydric Soil Indicators: (applicable to all LRRs unless otherwise noted) Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils3:									cators for Problematic Hydric Solis3:		
HIstos	ol (A1)		1	Sandy R	edox (S5)	[2 cm Muck (A10)	
☐ Histic	Epidedon (A2)		[Strlpped	- · · · · ·					Red parent material (TF2)	
☐ Black	Histic (A3)		[Loamy N	łucky Mine	al (F1) (e	cept MLf	RA 1)		/ery shallow dark surface (TF12)	
☐ Hydrog	gen Sulfide (A4)		[Loamy G	leyed Matrix	(F2)				Other (Explain in Remarks)	
Deplet	ted Below Dark S	iurface (A1	1) [Depleted	d Matrix (F3)					
☐ Thick I	Dark Surface (A1	.2)] [Redox D	ark Surface	(F6)					
☐ Sandy	Mucky Mineral (S1)] [Depleted	d Dark Surfa	ace (F7)			3Ind	lcators of hydrophytic vegetation and	
☐ Sandy	Gleyed Matrix (S	i4)	[Redox D						and hydrology must be present.	
Restrictive Layer (if present):											
1	Гуре:						H	lydric S	oll Pre	esent? Yes 🗌 No 🔀	
Depth (Inches):								•			
Remarks: Soll observed at this location did not meet NRCS hydric soil Indicators.											
HYDROLOGY											
Wetland hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators (any one Indicator is sufficient)									Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)		
Surface Water (A1)				☐ Spar	Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)					☐ Water-stained (B9) (MLRA	
☐ High Water Table (A2)					☐ Water-stained Leaves (B9) (except MLRA 1, 2,					1,2,4A, and 4B)	
Saturation (A3)				4A and	•		Drainage Patterns (B10)				
☐ Water	marks (B1)				Crust (B11)		Dry-season Water Table (C2)				
Sedim 🔲	ent Deposits (B2	!)			Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)					Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)	
☐ Drift D	eposits (B3)				Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)						
Algal N	Mat or Crust (B4)				Oxldized Rhizospheres along living roots (C3)					Geomorphic Position (D2)	
☐ Iron D	eposits (B5)				Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)					Shallow Aquitard (D3)	
Surfac	e Soil Cracks (Be	3)			ent Iron Red		Front-heave Hummocks (D7)				
					☐ Stunted or Stresses Plants (D1) (LRR A) ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)					FAC-neutral (D5)	
Field Observations:											
Surface Water Present? Yes No 🛭 Depth (Inches):											
Water Table Present? Yes \(\bar{\text{No}} \text{ No} \text{ Depth (inches):} \)										Wetland Hydrology Present?	
Saturation Present? Yes No Depth (inches):					finclude	(include capillary fringe) Yes ☐ No ☒					
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:											
Remarks: Positive indicators of wetland hydrology were not observed at this location, soil was dry to 20 ". Sample -two feet higher than wetland.											



Eastern edge of wetland as looking west from 4523 Haxton Way.



Eastern edge of wetland and buffer as looking east toward 4523 Haxton Way.



Southern edge of wetland as looking northeast from 4453 Haxton Way.

Wetland 2012-3, 1/31/12 SW corner of Red River Road and Haxton Way